

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



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### A Mexican Apiary.

Mr. F. Bussler is one of the rising young bee-keepers of Old Mexico, who is rapidly adopting modern methods and fixtures. He has very kindly sent us a photograph of his old bee-house. At the right end is a six-story Dzierzon hive; the 20 others are a modified Langstroth—some with supers and some without.

The top is from an old car, the roof-shade extended with long shingles. The big leaves shown are from the banana tree, and underneath them are coffee and cocoanut trees. The



Mr. F. Bussler and His Apiary in Mexico.

mountain in the rear is Borego. A delightful place for an apiary!

Mr. Bussler himself appears on the scene. He is hopeful of getting bee-keeping well started in Mexico. We bespeak for him much success, and trust that as he leads, others may follow, until the land of the ancients may, as did another land of yore olden time, "flow with milk and honey."

Mr. B. is about to translate portions of a standard work on bees into the language used most generally in Mexico—

which we believe is Spanish. This will help greatly to familiarize the people with modern progressive bee-keeping, and tend to create a deeper interest in the care and profitable culture of the busy bee in the land of the Montezumas.



### Purity of Italian Queens and Drones.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

On page 322, John McArthur, under the head of "Purity of Italian Queens and Drones," has succeeded pretty effectually in building up a man of straw and calling his name "Gallup," and then knocking him down so effectually that he probably never will get up again.

The real Gallup believes, and knows, that bees can be improved as well as any other living animal or insect, as well as human beings. Even as far back as old Bible times Jacob understood this law to a certain extent, when he raised his ring-streaked and speckled cattle. Dr. Fowler proves pretty effectually that a mother, while pregnant, imparts the disposition and characteristics to her offspring by her own thoughts, surroundings, etc., hence one child may be of a very sweet disposition and another the reverse; one will be an architect, another the reverse, etc. Still, he does not teach that the one will be black and the other white.

Mr. Aaron Benedict went to Kelley's Island early in the spring while the weather was cold and windy, with his little 4x6 boxes of nuclei, containing a few eggs and a few bees in each box without regard to age—in all probability past the age of nursing—and he said he succeeded in rearing a few small, inferior queens, and they were as black as crows, and he attributed the fault all to the queen. And there was where the dispute came in between him and the real Gallup. He acknowledged afterwards that the queen that he reared those inferior ones from was a pure queen, but still would not acknowledge that the fault was in his methods.

Now Mr. McArthur has consigned his man of straw, that he has named Gallup, back to those times of rearing queens in small nuclei, with everything lacking to rear good queens. Well, let him stay there. No one should go back 50 years, but press forward.

Now, where did we get our Italian bees? From Italy, of course. Adam Grimm said that the most of his imported queens (and he went there and selected them) produced perfectly black drones, and smaller, if anything, than drones from our native black bees. About that time one queen-breeder advertised his bees as extra pure, for his drones were extra large and yellow—conclusive proof at that early date that they were hybrids.

Many queen-breeders are becoming convinced, and honestly so, that an Italian queen mated to a black drone affects her drone progeny to a certain extent, and I am one of that number. Here is what one says in his circular:

"We have proved to our entire satisfaction that the fertilization of a queen affects her drone progeny. In other words, drones from an Italian queen that has mated with a drone other than her own species are not pure Italians."

Here is what another queen-breeder says in his price-list:

"A few years ago 5-banded queens were highly praised, and largely advertised by some queen-breeders. Having a great many orders for them, we finally concluded to breed and test them thoroughly. The stock we obtained was claimed to be the original Doolittle strain. The 5-banders do not prove to be a fixt strain. Some are fairly good workers, but they seldom equaled and never surpassed our 3-banded Italians in honey-gathering. We became so thoroughly disgusted with them that we discontinued breeding them. Our experience with the golden bees has been the same with many bee-keepers and breeders."

Now I will give my experience. I am not rearing bees for sale, and being well known, many queen-breeders are anxious for me to test their strain of bees, and so they are sending

queens for me to test and report, and having received queens from some 20 different breeders, it gives me an excellent opportunity to compare stock or strains of bees. Nine out of ten of those that purchase, select for markings, or looks and beauty, instead of profit and production, and I must say that so far the Albinos or golden beauties, as some call them, do not come up to my standard. I am of that class who believe, and honestly, that bees can be improved, and I am not going to say, just yet, that they cannot be improved in color and markings as well as in other good qualities.

Instead of being prepared to say that I have written, or intended to write, erroneously, or am selfish in the least, as Mr. McArthur says, I have always intended to give facts. Still, I may be misunderstood at times, as it is a hard matter for me to give the whole history of bee-keeping in one short article.

I am contemplating writing an article next fall, or after the season is over, on the difference in the strain of bees I am testing. I shall not give the names of breeders in that article.

Right here I wish to publicly thank those breeders that donate queens.

Orange Co., Calif.



### Distinguishing Purity in Bees—Swarming.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Mr. McArthur, on page 339, thinks it is ridiculous that any breeder of thoroughbred stock should describe with accuracy the progeny and yet not be able to describe the sire or dam. Does sound somewhat in that direction when you put it that way, and yet I have to see the first instance, so far as I remember, in which purity of Italian bees was described in any other way than by giving the marking of the workers. The thing that puzzles me, however, is that while he takes me to task for my ignorance, Mr. McArthur doesn't throw the slightest ray of light upon the question any more than I do. Practically, he says it's an easy thing to give the markings of a pure Italian drone and queen, but if he has given such markings, or if any one else has, I don't remember it.

Now, I'm not a scientific breeder—just an everyday honey-producer, and not always a very successful one, either—and I confess I can't tell by looking at a queen or a drone whether they are of pure stock Italian, or half black. Very likely I might know a good deal more than I do about the matter, altho I feel just a trifle skeptical as to being ever able to say with positiveness from looking at a drone whether it's pure Italian or not; but at any rate I'm anxious to know better than I now do, and I'll look with interest to have Mr. McArthur tell us in the "Old Reliable" how to diagnose a case of pure blood.

#### NATURAL SWARMING VS. DIVIDING.

On page 370, Mr. Faylor has the Dadants and myself somewhat mixt, or if he has us all straight in his own mind he tells things in such a way that he leaves us mixt in the minds of the readers. That is, the understanding will be that by preference my increase is made by natural swarming, little or no increase being made otherwise, while the Dadants make every effort to prevent natural swarming, preferring artificial increase. As a matter of fact, I don't believe the Dadants dislike natural swarming with the intense dislike I have for it, but for some reason they have so little natural swarming that they are obliged to resort to artificial increase. On the other hand, not one case in fifty of my increase is by natural swarming, the few cases that do occur being entirely without my wish.

Mr. Faylor is right in raising his hives  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, but it will not prevent swarming in nine cases out of ten in all places. My hives are raised, not only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, but oftener half an inch or more, but it seems to have little effect



on swarming. Possibly location may have something to do with it. I envy Mr. Faylor his immunity from swarming, but assure him that I have not bred up a strain of swarming bees by continued encouragement of natural swarming.

McHenry Co. Ill.



### Foul Brood—Pickled Brood, or New Disease.

BY E. S. LOVESY.

While in some portions of Utah the season of 1896 a few or more colonies of bees were affected with that dread disease known as foul brood, a far greater percentage of the bees in some portions of the State were troubled with a disease which in some respects was somewhat similar to foul brood, but it was by no means as dangerous. Where proper care was observed I have not heard of any bees dying with the disease. But in some instances the bees were more or less weakened, which may have more or less affected the chances of safely bringing them through the winter.

This disease first made its appearance here last spring (1896); at least that was the first time I saw or heard of it. Many theories have been advanced as to the origin or cause of this disease. Many are of the opinion that one of the principal causes was the extreme wet, cold, backward spring that prevailed through the central part of the State last year, causing more or less loss by spring dwindling, and this in turn caused chilled brood, and many of our bee-keepers think this was one of the causes of this new bee-disease. Be that as it may, I find that after it once starts it often spreads very rapidly from one colony to another, and from one locality to another, without any apparent cause. It made its appearance early in the spring in some localities, and along in mid-summer it would suddenly make its appearance ten or more miles distant in localities which had hitherto been free from the disease; and as we found it in scores of strong and hitherto healthy colonies, which were never troubled with chilled brood, is proof that there must be other causes.

It seems plausible that it floats in the atmosphere like malaria and other diseases; and while we see its effects, who can describe to us the cause?

In my experience with the disease the past season, I noticed that it ebbed and flowed. Sometimes when the bees were vigorous they would become comparatively free from the disease, and in some instances when strong colonies swarmed, the old queen in her new home when she again began to lay, the bees would be free from the disease; and afterward, if they were attacked with the disease, if the bees built up vigorously, they would not be visibly affected; but when the bees failed to build up sufficiently, the disease would sometimes use them up.

This disease is certainly contagious, and it spreads faster even than foul brood. While in some respects it is somewhat similar to foul brood, and some of our bee-keepers at first sight think it is foul brood, but it does not have that offensive smell, and it never assumes that stringy or coffee-colored appearance peculiar to foul brood. It is strictly a disease of the brood—the larvæ dies in the cell, usually after they are nearly full-grown, then the dead larvæ gradually shrivels and dries up; and when about the size of a common house-fly the bees pick them out of the hive.

Another difference between this disease and foul brood, the diseased larvæ can with care be drawn out of the cells whole at any stage of the disease, which, of course, we all know cannot be done with foul brood.

QUESTION.—Is this disease, as I have described it, the disease known as pickled brood? If so, why is it called "pickled brood?"

The disease like foul brood can be cured by transferring the bees into a clean hive on foundation. After many experi-

ments I have discovered that a simple sprinkling of dry salt is one of the very best remedies for this and other bee-diseases. In the treatment of this disease, especially, I obtained some very gratifying results the past season with this salt remedy. Sprinkle fine, dry salt over the combs, bees and brood, and if the first dressing does not cure them, repeat it about every two weeks, until they are all right. Sometimes one dressing is sufficient. There is no need for alarm that the salt will injure the bees—it will freshen them up, and tend to keep them clean. Scatter from one to two handfuls over a colony at each dressing.

I have also found this salt remedy of material benefit for holding in check, and in preventing, the spread of foul brood. It will also assist in preventing much of the ravages of bee-enemies, which I may write up later.

While all bee-keepers are aware that foul brood is more fatal, and much more to be dreaded, than this new disease, still it does not fly around and spread to the extent that this disease does. Foul brood, like diphtheria and other diseases, is only introduced by contact with the disease, but this new disease, like typhoid and other diseases, when or where it is prevalent it floats in space, and is liable to drop and commence its destructive operations at any time without (to us) any explainable cause.

Utah Co., Utah.



### "Intelligence in Bees"—A Criticism.

BY I. W. BECKWITH.

At first when I read the article with the above heading which appeared in the March number of the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, I was inclined to doubt that an intelligent, logical man like G. M. Doolittle could be the author; but as he does not deny the authorship, I am compelled to admit that he wrote it. The article is composed entirely of seven positive assertions, each of which needs proof.

He says: "Bees have the same habits that they had at their creation, as permanent and unvarying as the attraction of gravitation, or any law of nature."

In that statement Mr. Doolittle denies the whole doctrine of evolution which scientists, with scarcely an exception, have endorsed. When a man denies a theory which has been accepted by the learned men of the world generally, and then uses that denial to prove a point in controversy, he should give some reason for believing that he is right and all the world beside wrong.

There are a few points on which I wish to say a few words. He says: "Bees are incapable of education; they learn nothing;" but I find that whenever I move my bees to a new location they have to *learn* "where they are at;" and wild bee-hunters find that the bees *learn* where the bait is. I once put a very long, conical bee-escape over a hole in my honey-house, and after the bees had escaped through it for a considerable time they *learned* to return through it. I closed the escape for a few days, and on opening it again I found that they *remembered* as well as *learned*. Cases almost innumerable might be given to show that bees learn and remember. The fact that they cannot "learn tricks like dogs and horses" does not prove that they can learn *nothing*.

Mr. Doolittle says: "If bees possess the intelligence of the higher order of animals.....they would become a curse instead of a blessing." The more intelligence dogs and horses possess the more serviceable they are, and he does not know but the same may be true of bees.

The subject of reason and instinct seems to have created a considerable interest of late in the minds of the reading public, and a writer in a late number of *Natural Science* attempts to show, and not entirely in vain, I think, that very many of the actions of the lower animals which have generally

been attributed to instinct, are the results of education and memory.

There seems to be a popular belief among a certain class that mankind acts only by reason, and the lower animals only by instinct, and aside from that class there are probably no two persons who would draw the line between reason and instinct through exactly the same point. My own opinion is that mankind possesses the greatest amount of intelligence of any being on this mundanesphere, and yet he acts, to a certain extent, through the agency of instinct; and from man we may pass down through the whole line of animated beings and find a diminishing scale of intelligence until we reach the lowest animal life where intelligence is almost infinitesimal. I do not expect to know all this as I might a principle in mathematics, nor do I expect it to be accepted without proof simply because I have said it. I eat and drink because Nature (instinct), and not reason, induces me to do so; and so does all animal creation. I wish to move from one place to another, and Nature causes the proper muscles to contract and relax so as to cause my feet to carry me whither I will; and the same is true of all animals.

Nature instructs the new-born babe to draw its first meal from its mother, the same as it teaches all young animals.

I avoid the hot stove because *reason* teaches me that it will burn; and experience and reason teach most of the lower animals, at least the same lesson that I have learned.

Weld Co., Colo.



### A Painful, Yet Profitable, Bee-Sting.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

I am a housekeeper by profession and practice, also a writer of stories and articles, hence I am desirous of getting all there is in life which can contribute to either of these conditions. I have therefore possessed a couple of colonies of bees for a year or two, and a part of every day has been devoted to my being entertained by them. They are near my screen porch, among roses and sweet peas and orange blossoms, where I can hear them should they speak, and where I can see them while I work. I have never taken any honey from them as yet, but there are prospects. I know bees, and love them, being the daughter of a bee-keeper who kept them, and managed them on the old-fashioned scale, back in Maine, a good part of a century ago.

I also have a neighbor who loves bees. This is Dr. Chas. H. Carter, recently of Chicago, who, on account of the attractions of the climate, is living on our street. Dr. Carter and I have had many a delightful hour talking about bees and comparing blank notes.

Well, May 5 we were looking at my hives, making personal remarks about the bees, and guessing the amount of honey we should get, when an Italian crawled under my veil and kist me on the upper lip. I at once felt such nervous sensations that I could scarcely remain to help my friend replace the frames. I had been stung many times, and only laughed at the effect. This time I did not laugh. In ten minutes I was swollen from head to foot, and perfectly scarlet. At first the skin was dotted with points scarcely elevated, then there were welts two inches long, white when rubbed, and stingingly sensitive. The lip itself was not painful, nor did it swell so very much. I walked about until warned by the most violent of heart-beats that I must lie down. Then commenced a chattering of teeth, and a trembling of limbs, and a throbbing of the ears, and such a general commotion of body as to be extremely interesting to myself and the attending physicians—my husband, Dr. Grinnell, as well as Dr. Carter, remaining with me and attending me for the remainder of the siege.

After a couple of days the rash, which had departed, re-

turned less violently than at first, and I grew gradually better, the feverish and suffering all the effects of general blood-poisoning. Such cases as this are to be found in the books, but they are rare, and so this account of mine may be interesting—not so interesting, however, as the following sequel:

I happen to carry a life and accident policy in a certain company well known in this section. When I told my attending physicians that I should request an indemnity, they smiled. However, they good-naturedly aided me, and I received a check from the company for the amount of indemnity requested. This for a bee-sting. The reason my physicians smiled was because they knew it would be a test case, and that such an accident as a bee-sting was not in the usual category of casualties.

Now, the moral to my tale is this: On going into the bee-business, procure an accident policy. When examining bees have competent witnesses present, and, if possible, a physician in good standing. Apply for your indemnity when stung, if the accident be at all serious. What came to me in consequence of that Italian honey-bee's kiss would double my stock of colonies. Of course, if the physician happens to be a family friend, his services will cost you nothing, as mine did, and you have the indemnity money free of all incumbrances.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

P. S.—I am of the opinion that it takes a real live Italian bee to insure good any claim on the accident companies. Blacks are of no account in that line according to my experience. Their stings don't take hold like those of the Italians, and one has to make out a good case to get the indemnity.

E. G.



### Popular Honey-Packages and Organization.

BY J. H. MARTIN.

In discussing the small-package subject I wish to first refer to the improvements in the production of comb honey. The most of us can remember when comb honey was taken from the hives in 12-pound boxes, and the consumer was then glad to get it in that shape. The next improvement was a 3 and 5 pound box with tin covers, and glass on all four sides. This was a popular package in some markets, and was an improvement over the 12-pound box. Next came the Harbison 2-pound section, and Mr. Harbison had the honor of shipping the first carload of honey put up in that shape to the Eastern markets. When these nice sections were placed upon the Eastern markets there was a great demand for our honey. Grocers in every town of any considerable size advertised California honey, and in those days California bee-keeping paid as it never has since.

About, or soon after, the introduction of the Harbison section, the honey-extractor was invented and liquid honey was put extensively upon the market. Mr. Harbison did not introduce extractors into his apiaries. He urged that the introduction of so much liquid honey in the markets of the world at such low prices as it was then sold at wholesale would degrade the price of comb honey. When liquid honey was sold at wholesale even at 7 or 8 cents, he claimed that comb honey would drop from its high standard of 20 to 25 cents to approximate somewhere near the lower product. Mr. Harbison was using his patented hive; it was not adapted to the use of the extractor, and bee-men, or those directly interested in the use of extractors, accused Mr. Harbison of selfish motives in his opposition to the use of the extractors. But time and the logic of facts indicate all good ideas, and Mr. Harbison was right. If the honey-extractor had never been invented, the bee-keeping interests would have been better off to-day.

In expressing this opinion in relation to the extractor I am viewing present conditions, but not forecasting the future.



I am aware that the argument is abroad that while comb honey is always a luxury, used only by the few, that the low price of extracted honey enables the poor man to indulge in a sweet that he would otherwise be deprived of; but how much pure extracted honey does the poor laboring man get when the product is put up by packing houses in our cities? Right here let me make a statement that may be surprising, but nevertheless true, viz.: that our wonderful honey-extractor has been of more benefit to the manufacturers of glucose than to bee-keepers. In the absence of the extractor there would have been no glucosed honey. There would not have been such a great amount produced, while the price would have been held within the lines of supply and demand, and prices would have been better.

However, we have the extractor and millions of pounds of extracted honey, and what are we going to do about it? Now the only way I see out of the trouble is through legislation, in the improvement of our packages, and in the organization of exchanges—for only through organization can anything be accomplished.

In the matter of improvement of honey-packages, if we trace the comb-honey business a little further we find the next improvement was the introduction of the 1-pound section. Now a great many claim that bees will store more honey in a 2-pound section than in a 1-pound, tho the statement seems to be largely a matter of opinion. We do know, however, that it will not pay to use a smaller section, hence it may be said that we have arrived at perfection in comb-honey packages.

If we now turn to our extracted product we find that we have no uniform or special package in which to place our honey. I regard the Muth jar as coming the nearest to it, but even that is used to a limited extent, while upon our markets the fruit-jars are largely used. The great bulk of our honey is sold in 60-pound cans, to be repacked as already stated, or to be used for manufacturing purposes. I claim that we shall need for the successful sale of our extracted honey just as uniform and popular a package as the 1-pound section is for comb honey, and that all of our best grade should so be put up. The producer can hardly be trusted to put his honey up in a uniform shape; it should therefore be done at some central point by an association of bee-keepers. The benefits to be derived from such a uniform putting up of honey would be that we would open up an entirely new market, and at the same time avoid the conflict with the local or commission dealers, as we inevitably do when selling in bulk.

An important point in selling honey is fixing the selling price in the Eastern markets, and notably in Chicago. If the commission-men were all reliable, the bee-keepers would have no cause of complaint, but when irresponsible parties are permitted to handle big amounts of honey demoralization of prices will ensue. I think that we can safely say that the commission business, as largely conducted in Los Angeles and elsewhere, has its "peculiarities," and that is not the worst feature of it—we producers are in a measure responsible, because of the support we give it.

Finally, can we through organization overcome these many evils? I think we can—in fact, I know we can; but there is a big "if" in the problem. If bee-keepers will hold together in an organization for the furtherance of their own interests; and if they do, a few years will see a vast improvement in the honey industry, and better prices. The only remedy is organization and marketing our produce in uniform and popular packages.—Rural Californian.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.



**Every Present Subscriber** of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offers on page 417.

# CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the North American Convention Held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10-12, 1894.

REPORTED BY LOUIS R. LIGHTON.

[Continued from page 407.]

The report of the Auditing Committee was read and accepted.

## QUEEN-REARING.

The paper, "The Most Economic Way to Breed Queens Consistent with Prolificness and Longevity," by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia, was read by Dr. Miller. [This paper is still in Mr. Benton's hands.—Ed.]

Mr. Holtermann—I will confess that I have gone to a great many conventions, and hoped to hear a thorough paper on queen-rearing, and altho valuable points may have been opened up I have failed to hear a thorough paper on queen-rearing, and I hope that in the no distant future we shall hear a thorough paper on this subject, one that will go into the details as to how to do these things. I must confess I would like information in that direction. There is a little point that came to my attention this season. Of course I don't know everything that is written about bee-keeping, and I think sometimes I have just read a thing that I have not read before. Perhaps I have. I think there is a fixt time given after making the colony queenless to give it the larvæ. I have made up my mind that that is a mistake, and that when the bees get that "queenless hum," that is the time to give them the larvæ for queen-rearing, no matter whether it is in two hours or three days. That is a new point to me.

Dr. Miller—I do sincerely hope that Mr. Holtermann's wish will never be granted, that we will have a full and complete paper before this convention in regard to queen-rearing. But if he knows any one in this country, or any other country, that he thinks will do it better than any one else, I should be glad to have him get the paper and then publish it in the bee-periodicals, and then if there is anything left for discussion it can be discust in print; but don't let it rest until we have it here for discussion. I think it is a mistake to make a colony queenless, and then in just so many hours give a queen to them. Sometimes a colony will notice at a very early stage that it is queenless, and I do not think the right way is to fix the hour, but when the colony commences to build queen-cells, that is the proper time, and the fixt time.

Mr. Holtermann—I don't think we will ever have the exhaustive paper on queen-rearing before this convention. If we did, we would all go home and rear queens ourselves, and then where would the queen-rearers be?

Dr. Miller—As to the point Mr. Holtermann makes there is something in it. After a good deal of experience in queen-rearing—and, by the way, I don't believe it is correct that the queen-rearers want to keep their secrets to themselves—I am inclined to the opinion that I am safe in not paying any attention whatever to the time when bees are ready for their larvæ; and yet I don't quite agree with the views exprest by Mr. Holtermann. If a colony is made queenless, and they have brood in all stages, I have found it an almost universal rule that in about 12 days from that time they would have a queen hatch out, showing that they select a young enough larva.

Dr. Miller—I move you, Mr. President, that the National

Bee-Keepers' Union be asked to make a report on the doings of the organization. Carried. [This Report was published in 1894.—Ed.]

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

### THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

A 2 p.m. the convention was called to order by Pres. Abbott, and upon motion the Question-Box was again taken up.

#### AN ADVANTAGE OF CONVENTIONS.

Dr. Miller—I want to make an observation which may apply to some here. It is a common thing to find out some valuable points at a convention that we could not get elsewhere. Here is a man out on a farm who does not say very much about bees, and does not write anything about them because he thinks he cannot write a very elaborate article, and so he keeps quiet. He might know something that I do not know, but want to find out about. This is a kind of a one-sided affair for you to get all of the good things and keep your mouth shut about what you know, and not give the good things to others.

Pres. Abbott—Mr. Dadant said that he had gotten enough information on one point at this convention to pay his expenses here.

Mr. Dadant—That is in regard to the sugar-cake for wintering bees.

Pres. Abbott—I use the least amount of water that will melt up the granulated sugar. I melt it thoroughly until it is dissolved, boiling it very carefully until it will stay in a hard cake like maple sugar. You can tell when it gets that way by dropping it in water. The cake will weigh about seven, eight or nine pounds, and I put a couple of sticks under it to keep it off of the frames and make a bee-space under it. There is one thing you want to do, and that is stir the sugar while it is melting to make it granulate so that it will hold moisture, and the bees can work on it better.

Mr. H. G. Barber, of the State University at Lincoln, Nebr., assistant of Prof. Bruner, was introduced to the convention by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Barber—I am sorry that I cannot say very much that will be of benefit to you. Mr. Bruner is the entomologist, and I his assistant, having charge of his bee-work. We have had a very poor year. We started out in February, purchasing five colonies, but have not branched out very much this year. We lost one colony through accident. I came here to learn what I could, and have been very much pleased to have this opportunity to listen.

Dr. Miller sang the "Land of the Leal" and a negro spiritual song, after which the convention closed its Quarter Centennial meeting by all singing, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

LOUIS R. LIGHTON, Reporter.

#### The Horse—How to Break and Handle.—

This is a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of 20 years. By Prof. Wm. Mullen, with whom the editor of the Bee Journal is personally acquainted. Price, postpaid, 20 cents; or given as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for the rest of the year at 50 cents.

**A New Binder** for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

# Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### A Clipt Virgin Queen.

A friend of ours clipped the wing of a virgin queen that issued with an after-swarm or second swarm. What will the result be?  
KANSAS.

ANSWER.—The probability is that he will have a drone-laying queen. Possibly she may never lay. But it may happen that the queen was fertilized at the time the bees swarmed, in which case the queen will be all right. As you put the question, however, a virgin queen, there can be only one result—the ruin of the colony.

### A Case of Laying Workers.

Three weeks ago I hived a small swarm of bees (about a quart measure full), but could find no queen. Now they have sealed brood in drone-cells, and in some of the unsealed cells which I examined with a strong glass shows as high as 15 eggs in one cell, and that is what I cannot understand. They have no queen yet, but two cells started.  
NOVICE.

ANSWER.—Sorry to say you have a case of laying-workers. The best and cheapest thing is to break up the whole business at once, giving the combs and bees to other colonies, or uniting the colony with some weak colony that has a normal laying queen.

### Brood-Combs Filled with Pollen.

I notice some of my brood-combs have cells full of pollen. Is there any way to get it out so that the queen can use them?  
KANSAS.

ANSWER.—The queen cannot put eggs in cells that contain either pollen or honey, and the remedy is the same in both cases. Just let them alone and the bees will empty out both when the right time comes. Beginners too often under-value pollen. Bees cannot get along without it, and it's worth as much to them as honey. A strong colony ought to have on hand enough pollen to fill pretty well one comb. Better let them manage the pollen business. If it's any comfort to you to see the pollen emptied out of the cells, just take a comb filled with pollen from one side of the hive where you find it in a strong colony, put it in the middle of the brood-nest and look some days later to see how much pollen is left. But it's a great deal better to leave it at the side of the hive where the bees placed it.

### Perhaps Bee-Paralysis.

I have one 3-frame nucleus that I ordered from the West June 1. I notice every warm day that some of the young bees walk out of the hive before they can fly. Some of them act as if they wanted to fly, and some of them tremble a little. I seldom have seen one of them return to the hive. They will be very quiet for awhile, and then they get restless and run and hop about. I have never read or heard of bees acting that way, so I concluded I would ask if you could tell what the matter with them, and if there is any way to stop it.  
WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—As you describe it, the case sounds just a little like paralysis. If that is the case it may not be very destructive, altho farther south it becomes very bad. As yet there



seems to be no sure cure. Remedy after remedy has been announced as a sure cure, but upon next trial the remedy failed. The latest given is one in Gleanings, and may be worth trying. It is to throw some strange bees into the hive, the theory being that in an affected colony the bees don't like to throw out their sick sisters, but strange bees are not so tender-hearted, and will hustle them out without ceremony. The report states that a cure has been effected by merely making a diseased colony change places with a healthy one. Of course that would throw a big lot of strange bees into the diseased colony.

#### A Plan for Swarming-Time.

When my next swarm issues I am going to try a plan which I do not know of any one trying, and would like your opinion of it through the "Old Reliable." I have nuclei with laying queens with clipped wings. I shall hive the prime swarm in the regular way, and remove queen-cells from the old hive, and exchange some of the best with a nucleus for a queen, hoping to avoid the danger of losing an after-swarm, and also to save myself the time lost in looking for a young laying queen in a full colony to clip her, when I can find her in a minute in the nucleus.

We have had a good flow of white clover honey for the past two weeks, but with no rain through this section of country, hundreds of acres of white clover is turning brown, and seems to be nearly dead. There is considerable basswood along the "Weeping Water," which will be out in about a week, and we hope for a rich yield of nectar from that. I believe if those bee-keepers who do not provide water for their bees, could see mine just swarm around the dishes filled with sand, with water constantly dropping into them (the dishes, not the bees), both fresh and salt water, they would decide that it pays to water them in their yard. NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—I doubt if you'll like the plan. In altogether too many cases, if you give a laying queen to the mother colony, they will swarm again before long.

#### Bees Declining to Work in the Super.

Why is it that when taking off honey and putting sections on again the bees do not work? KENTUCKY.

ANSWER.—I'm not so sure that I understand just what your question means, but probably that when bees are busy at work in the sections a super of filled ones is taken off and an empty one put in its place, and the bees that were busy in the finished super don't begin work in the empty one. It is hardly correct that the bees stop work just because their finished super has been exchanged for an empty one. The rule is that they will go right to work in the new super, provided there is any work to do. If they do not, it must be because the honey-flow has slackt up, and in that case they would have stopt as well if the old super had been left on. Indeed, it is very little they can do for the last few days in the old super, merely sealing over the last few cells. But a super about finished should never be left on alone. When it is about half filled, if the honey-flow is good, raise it up and put an empty one under it, and see how promptly the bees will commence in the new super. But if it is near the end of the honey-flow, and you don't know whether another super may be needed or not, then put the empty super on the top of the partly-filled super, and the bees will not use it unless they need it.

#### Something for an Orchard Plant and Shade.

1. What would be a good plant to put in the orchard combining these two points: first, as a fertilizer when turned under green; second, a good honey-producer? We live in a dry country, as a rule, with light sandy soil about two feet deep, with a stiff clay subsoil.

2. Would the castor-oil plant be a good thing to plant near hives for shade purposes during the summer months?

Our bees are not doing much in the way of honey-gathering, but every hive is full almost to overflowing with young

bees. The supers have been on for the last six weeks with thin surplus starters, but they have not made a start to work on them yet. TEXAS.

ANSWER.—1. Isn't it a pretty hard thing to have a plant to turn under green and have it produce a crop for the bees also? Buckwheat is good for either purpose, but the same sowing will hardly do for both purposes, for if turned under as a fertilizer it will be at or before the time of blooming. Alsike clover might do to turn under after blooming, but it might not succeed well on your land. Possibly some one else may know more about it.

2. I doubt whether you would be greatly pleased with the castor-oil plant for shade. For the bees it will be as well to put a good armful of coarse grass on each hive, weighing it down with two or three sticks of stovewood. It will remain there all summer. For the operator a sheet fastened to four poles stuck in the ground will perhaps be better than the castor-plant.

#### An Insect Supposed to Kill Bees.

I to-day send you an insect which has destroyed one of my best colonies of Italian bees. It killed the bees, some by biting, and some by stinging, and so quickly I never saw the like of it. I killed it just as it was finishing up one of my best colonies, of which not over 100 bees lived. What is its name? Is it common in this part of the country? MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—The insect received appears to be a bumble-bee, and could hardly be the cause of so much mischief. There must be some mystery or mistake about the case. I know of no insect in the North that is so destructive to bees.

**Getting Drawn Combs Built.**—Mr. Isaac Lundy, of Canada, gives his method in the June Review, as follows, for the getting of drawn comb at the time of the white honey harvest:

One of the most important things to do to obtain success is to use a strong colony to do the work, and it is best to see if there are such about the time of fruit-bloom. If not, strong colonies can be built up by feeding, or with combs of hatching brood, etc. As the above causes some considerable work and also causes the apiarist to sometimes wait (for strong colonies to be built up) until after the drawn combs are needed, I have been looking for better and more satisfactory methods, and will now try and describe a method whereby I have attained much better results, with much less labor, making it possible to secure the necessary strong colonies in a few hours' time. The plan is as follows:

A few days before the time to put the supers upon the bees, I select two good colonies, or as many pairs as will be needed to secure the required number of drawn combs, that are sitting side by side (my hives sit in pairs); and over the entrance of one hive of each pair I place a cone bee-escape, thus preventing the returning bees from entering their own hive. They will readily enter the twin hive, thus making a powerful colony, in the right condition to take possession of the supers, which should have previously been supplied with partly-filled sections of comb left over from the last honey-flow. As soon as the super is well occupied by the bees, add at once underneath the first super put on, another super of sections containing foundation only, which will soon be converted into beautiful drawn combs.

Of course, in some seasons, and in some localities, drawn combs can be secured from the fruit-bloom, but with not so much satisfaction, as the weather is often quite cool, a condition very unfavorable for comb-building. If, however, you should try to secure drawn combs from fruit-bloom, I would advise only one super remaining upon the bees at a time, and that should contain enough "bait" sections only to induce the bees above.

I have been using the same bee-escape for the prevention of after-swarms to the exclusions of all other means.

**The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment** is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

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**Keep Grass and Weeds Down.**—Mr. Doolittle gives this excellent advice in the June Progressive Bee-Keeper, about keeping grass and weeds down in the apiary:

"One of the most common things to be seen in many apiaries at this time of the year, where the hives set within a few inches of the ground, as all hives should, is grass and weeds growing up in front of the entrance, with the bees heavily loaded with honey or pollen struggling to reach the hive, first with the wings, then on foot, then taking wing again, or crowding through a tangled mass of stuff that they may reach home with their precious loads, the result often being many loads of pollen left behind when at their very door. This not only causes them much extra work, wearing their precious lives out much sooner, but it is a waste of time to them, often amounting to nearly a pound of honey each day, as I have proven to my satisfaction with hives on scales, putting an obstruction before the hive one day, and taking it away the next. To be modest, call the average loss only one-half pound, and we have 50 pounds as the loss in an apiary of 100 colonies. This, at 10 cents, equals a loss of \$5 a day for every day that grass and weeds remain during the honey-flow, to say nothing about the shortening of the lives of the bees, their inconvenience, etc. Reader, think it over, and ask yourself if you can afford it. If not, go right out at once and remedy this matter.

"Many ways have been given in the past for keeping



grass and weeds down in the apiary, such as keeping sheep and horses there, so they can eat it down; using a lawnmower, etc., all of which require a constant cutting off of whatever grows; but I prefer something more permanent than this, and where possible, something which will stay year after year. The first, and probably the best of anything, where it can be had, is sand or fine gravel, put on to such a depth that grass and weeds will not grow up through it. This matter is helped very much if the sward or top of the ground is taken off before the sand is put on.

"Next to the above, comes coal ashes, which can be readily saved for this purpose where the family or any near neighbor burns coal for fuel. As there is little fertilizing matter in them, they are rarely used for anything except to be dumped in the road or drawn to some out-of-the-way place and dumped, so there need be no expense to the bee-keeper except the hauling. The ashes are used in the same way as the sand, and if a quarter in bulk of sand is used with them, the whole will harden down quite solid in time from the storms beating on them.

"Next to these comes a piece of a pine or hemlock board, or any lumber which will last well on the ground. To keep this board from curling up under the sunshine on one side and dampness on the other, it should be cleated on each end as hive-covers are, and if properly done, it will not curl enough to be unsightly.

"Whatever is used, the alighting-board should rest on the material, so that there is vacant space for heavily laden bees, which fall short of the entrance, to drop under, where they will often chill and die on cool days in early spring by the score and hundred. A bee will crawl up an inclined alighting-board to the hive when it is so chilled that it cannot fly, and each bee in early spring is worth a hundred or more after the honey harvest is past.

"If you do not wish to fix your hives thus till fall or early spring, keep the grass down from now on during the summer with a knife, sickle or scythe; anyway so that the bees do not keep on struggling with this grass nuisance any longer."

**Smoker Fuel.**—Editor Hutchinson says in the Review: "Hard wood split into small pieces will burn all right in a good smoker, but it burns the smoker out much more quickly than is the case with a fire from shavings, which smolders and gives more smoke but less heat than the solid wood."

**Patience Should be Exercised.**—Editor Abbott, in his Busy Bee for June, has a comment that will be appreciated by almost every supply dealer in the land. It reads thus:

This is one of the seasons which is apt to try the patience of those who have bees, and send off for supplies. All of the manufacturers and dealers in apicultural goods have gotten behind on their orders, owing to the unusual demand which has sprung up all at once. The result has been that many have had to wait several days longer for their goods than they expected. Most of these, so far as the writer knows, have understood the situation and offered no complaint, but occasionally there is a man who seems to forget the fact that, according to the estimate given out by the United States government, there are about 299,000 bee-keepers who may have an order in ahead of him, and he becomes very impatient, and writes his dealer an imperative and petulant, if not abusive, letter.

I want to say to all such that I know from personal experience and observation that the men who handle bee-supplies are just as anxious to get them off promptly as the people who order are to receive them, but there is a limit to all human endurance, and all men reach a point where they can do no more. Please remember that it is possible that your supply-dealer has reached this point.

Perhaps you may say, "Why does he not hire more help?" If he does, you may be doomed to a greater disappointment

than you would by waiting a few days, for it is not every one who can pack bee-supplies all day for weeks and not make any mistakes. So I say in this connection, just be a little patient, and do not think or say hard things because you cannot get just what you want when you want it—others are in the same fix.

## The Weekly Budget.

MR. E. S. HUBBARD, of Monroe Co., Wis., wrote us June 25: "Bees are booming on clover at present."

MR. HENRY E. BLISS, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., writing June 25, said: "Bees are booming now on white clover."

MR. J. W. WILCOX, of Jodavless Co., Ill., wrote us June 29: "Bee-business is booming. I am just closing out a supply of bee-goods that I ordered four years ago. How is that for the supply business?"

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D., of Henry Co., Ind., writing us June 29, said:

"We are having the greatest honey harvest there has been in this locality for many years. Bees do not notice honey exposed in the yard."

MR. E. FRANCE (father of N. E.—the Wisconsin Inspector of apiaries) is in poor health—not able to do any work in the apiary. So reports N. E. France, who, with us all, hopes for speedy improvement of his father's health. So far this season (up to June 26) they harvested a little over 15,000 pounds of very nice honey. Inspector France has issued a leaflet giving his directions for treatment of foul brood, which is given to every Wisconsin bee-keeper in addition to a copy of Dr. Howard's book. These helps, in connection with the American Bee Journal, ought to be sufficient to keep any bee-keeper well informed so as not to run the risk of losing his bees with foul brood.

EDITOR ABBOTT, of the Busy Bee, calls upon those who copy from his paper to give due credit therefor. And that's perfectly correct. But where the joke comes in, is when, in the same number calling for proper credit, Mr. Abbott copies a whole article from the Canadian Bee Journal for October, 1896, and *doesn't* give proper credit. Of course, it is none of our affair, but it struck us as being a pretty good joke on our new brother editor.

We have noticed lately some of our agricultural exchanges have been copying articles from the American Bee Journal without the least credit as a "thank you." But if they enjoy indulging in such theft, we can stand it. But we believe in fair play as publishers, and always aim to give due credit for what we think worthy of reproduction from any of our exchanges.

**The Names and Addresses** of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

**Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.**—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 428.

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Each paper will be criticised by S. D. Hanna. No hotel bills. Everybody is invited.

**Keep Grass and Weeds Down.**—Mr. Doolittle gives this excellent advice in the June Progressive Bee-Keeper, about keeping grass and weeds down in the apiary:

"One of the most common things to be seen in many apiaries at this time of the year, where the hives set within a few inches of the ground, as all hives should, is grass and weeds growing up in front of the entrance, with the bees heavily loaded with honey or pollen struggling to reach the hive, first with the wings, then on foot, then taking wing again, or crowding through a tangled mass of stuff that they may reach home with their precious loads, the result often being many loads of pollen left behind when at their very door. This not only causes them much extra work, wearing their precious lives out much sooner, but it is a waste of time to them, often amounting to nearly a pound of honey each day, as I have proven to my satisfaction with hives on scales, putting an obstruction before the hive one day, and taking it away the next. To be modest, call the average loss only one-half pound, and we have 50 pounds as the loss in an apiary of 100 colonies. This, at 10 cents, equals a loss of \$5 a day for every day that grass and weeds remain during the honey-flow, to say nothing about the shortening of the lives of the bees, their inconvenience, etc. Reader, think it over, and ask yourself if you can afford it. If not, go right out at once and remedy this matter.

"Many ways have been given in the past for keeping



grass and weeds down in the apiary, such as keeping sheep and horses there, so they can eat it down; using a lawnmower, etc., all of which require a constant cutting off of whatever grows; but I prefer something more permanent than this, and where possible, something which will stay year after year. The first, and probably the best of anything, where it can be had, is sand or fine gravel, put on to such a depth that grass and weeds will not grow up through it. This matter is helped very much if the sward or top of the ground is taken off before the sand is put on.

"Next to the above, comes coal ashes, which can be readily saved for this purpose where the family or any near neighbor burns coal for fuel. As there is little fertilizing matter in them, they are rarely used for anything except to be dumped in the road or drawn to some out-of-the-way place and dumped, so there need be no expense to the bee-keeper except the hauling. The ashes are used in the same way as the sand, and if a quarter in bulk of sand is used with them, the whole will harden down quite solid in time from the storms beating on them.

"Next to these comes a piece of a pine or hemlock board, or any lumber which will last well on the ground. To keep this board from curling up under the sunshine on one side and dampness on the other, it should be cleated on each end as hive-covers are, and if properly done, it will not curl enough to be unsightly.

"Whatever is used, the alighting-board should rest on the material, so that there is vacant space for heavily laden bees, which fall short of the entrance, to drop under, where they will often chill and die on cool days in early spring by the score and hundred. A bee will crawl up an inclined alighting-board to the hive when it is so chilled that it cannot fly, and each bee in early spring is worth a hundred or more after the honey harvest is past.

"If you do not wish to fix your hives thus till fall or early spring, keep the grass down from now on during the summer with a knife, sickle or scythe; anyway so that the bees do not keep on struggling with this grass nuisance any longer."

**Smoker Fuel.**—Editor Hutchinson says in the Review: "Hard wood split into small pieces will burn all right in a good smoker, but it burns the smoker out much more quickly than is the case with a fire from shavings, which smolders and gives more smoke but less heat than the solid wood."

**Patience Should be Exercised.**—Editor Abbott, in his Busy Bee for June, has a comment that will be appreciated by almost every supply dealer in the land. It reads thus:

This is one of the seasons which is apt to try the patience of those who have bees, and send off for supplies. All of the manufacturers and dealers in apicultural goods have gotten behind on their orders, owing to the unusual demand which has sprung up all at once. The result has been that many have had to wait several days longer for their goods than they expected. Most of these, so far as the writer knows, have understood the situation and offered no complaint, but occasionally there is a man who seems to forget the fact that, according to the estimate given out by the United States government, there are about 299,000 bee-keepers who may have an order in ahead of him, and he becomes very impatient, and writes his dealer an imperative and petulant, if not abusive, letter.

I want to say to all such that I know from personal experience and observation that the men who handle bee-supplies are just as anxious to get them off promptly as the people who order are to receive them, but there is a limit to all human endurance, and all men reach a point where they can do no more. Please remember that it is possible that your supply-dealer has reached this point.

Perhaps you may say, "Why does he not hire more help?" If he does, you may be doomed to a greater disappointment

than you would by waiting a few days, for it is not every one who can pack bee-supplies all day for weeks and not make any mistakes. So I say in this connection, just be a little patient, and do not think or say hard things because you cannot get just what you want when you want it—others are in the same fix.

## The Weekly Budget.

MR. E. S. HUBBARD, of Monroe Co., Wis., wrote us June 25: "Bees are booming on clover at present."

MR. HENRY E. BLISS, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., writing June 25, said: "Bees are booming now on white clover."

MR. J. W. WILCOX, of Jodavless Co., Ill., wrote us June 29: "Bee-business is booming. I am just closing out a supply of bee-goods that I ordered four years ago. How is that for the supply business?"

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D., of Henry Co., Ind., writing us June 29, said:

"We are having the greatest honey harvest there has been in this locality for many years. Bees do not notice honey exposed in the yard."

MR. E. FRANCE (father of N. E.—the Wisconsin Inspector of apiaries) is in poor health—not able to do any work in the apiary. So reports N. E. France, who, with us all, hopes for speedy improvement of his father's health. So far this season (up to June 26) they harvested a little over 15,000 pounds of very nice honey. Inspector France has issued a leaflet giving his directions for treatment of foul brood, which is given to every Wisconsin bee-keeper in addition to a copy of Dr. Howard's book. These helps, in connection with the American Bee Journal, ought to be sufficient to keep any bee-keeper well informed so as not to run the risk of losing his bees with foul brood.

EDITOR ABBOTT, of the Busy Bee, calls upon those who copy from his paper to give due credit therefor. And that's perfectly correct. But where the joke comes in, is when, in the same number calling for proper credit, Mr. Abbott copies a whole article from the Canadian Bee Journal for October, 1896, and doesn't give proper credit. Of course, it is none of our affair, but it struck us as being a pretty good joke on our new brother editor.

We have noticed lately some of our agricultural exchanges have been copying articles from the American Bee Journal without the least credit as a "thank you." But if they enjoy indulging in such theft, we can stand it. But we believe in fair play as publishers, and always aim to give due credit for what we think worthy of reproduction from any of our exchanges.

**The Names and Addresses** of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

**Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.**—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 428.

# BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,  
Chicago, Ills.

**Bees and Honey**, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

**Bee-Keepers' Guide**, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**Advanced Bee-Culture**, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 80 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

**Rational Bee-Keeping**, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 10, page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

**Convention Hand-Book**, for Bee-Keepers, Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

**Thirty Years Among the Bees**, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

**Why Eat Honey?**—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

**How to Keep Honey** and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

**Alsike Clover Leaflet**.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

**Apiary Register**, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market**, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**Bee-Pasturage a Necessity**.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**The Hive I Use**, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

**Dictionary of Apiculture**, by Prof. John Phil. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 50 cts.

**Handling Bees**, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

**History of Bee-Associations**, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price 15 cts

**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin. Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

**Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers**—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

**Emerson Binders**, made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not mailable to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

**Commercial Calculator**, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

**Green's Four Books**, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st. How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd. Peach Culture; 3rd. How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th. General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

**Garden and Orchard**, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

**Kendall's Horse-Book**.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

**Silo and Silage**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

**Lumber and Log-Book**.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks, wages, etc. 25c.

**Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

**Grain Tables**, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

**Capons and Caponizing**, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Our Poultry Doctor**, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cures. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit**, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

**Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit**, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

**Rural Life**.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

**Potato Culture**, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

**Hand-Book of Health**, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

**Bee-Keepers' Directory**, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

## Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture..... 2.00
3. Bee-Keeper's Guide..... 1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound]..... 1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing..... 1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book..... 1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture..... 1.30
8. Bienen-Kultur [German]..... 1.20
9. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound]..... 1.75
10. Thirty Years Among the Bees..... 1.30
11. Bee-Keeping for Profit..... 1.15
12. Convention Hand Book..... 1.15
13. Poultry for Market and Profit..... 1.10
14. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... 1.10
15. Capons and Caponizing..... 1.10
16. Our Poultry Doctor..... 1.10
17. Green's Four Books..... 1.15
21. Garden and Orchard..... 1.15
23. Rural Life..... 1.10
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25. Commercial Calculator, No. 1..... 1.25
26. Commercial Calculator, No. 2..... 1.40
27. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 1.10
30. Potato Culture..... 1.20
32. Hand-Book of Health..... 1.10
33. Dictionary of Apiculture..... 1.35
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush..... 1.20
35. Silo and Silage..... 1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping..... 1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies)..... 1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies)..... 2.00
39. Bee-Keepers' Directory..... 1.30

## A Special Booklet Bargain!

For a limited time we wish to make our readers a special offer on booklets on Bees, Poultry, Health, etc. Upon receipt of 75 cents we will mail any 6 of the list below; and for \$1.25 we will mail the whole dozen:

1. Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard..... 25c
2. Poultry for Market and Profit..... 25c
3. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... 25c
4. Our Poultry Doctor..... 30c
5. Capons and Caponizing..... 30c
6. Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote..... 25c
7. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 25c
8. Rural Life..... 25c
9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator..... 25c
10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke..... 25c
11. Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook..... 25c
12. Bienen-Kultur, by Newman..... 40c

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We will give a fine Tested Queen (either race) to all customers ordering 6 Untested Queens, and a fine Select Tested Queen to all who order 12 Untested Queens at one time. The Queens given away will be sent to customers in August.

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	April	July
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Untested Queen.....	\$ .75	\$ .65
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Select Tested Queen.....	2.50	2.25
Best Imported ".....	5.00	4.00
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Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 382.



## Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### Distance Bees Go for Forage, from Choice.

**Query 55.**—Suppose pasturage is unlimited in all directions, about what distance will bees go for forage? In other words, how far will bees go from choice?—Wis.

H. D. Cutting—I don't know.

A. F. Brown—From 1 to 2 miles.

G. M. Doolittle—From 1 to 6 miles.

J. M. Hambaugh—I really don't know.

Rev. M. Mahin—From 1 to 2 miles, I think.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I should think about 2 miles.

Eugene Secor—Not more than half a mile. (This is theory.)

Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't know. May be half a mile to a mile.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I think they will go very little distance, unless required to do so.

E. France—Very few go over 1 mile; if pasturage is scarce they will go 6 miles.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—They will go 3 and 4 miles, but 2 miles are as far as they usually go.

W. G. Larrabee—I never saw such a state of affairs, but if I had I don't think I would be able to answer the question.

J. A. Green—At a guess, I should say that not many would go over a mile if they could find an abundance nearer home.

G. W. Demaree—Not further than one mile by natural inclination, but they will follow up bee-pasture for several miles, sometimes.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Not to exceed 1½ miles. They prefer a level trip, and will go farther where the land is unbroken and even.

Jas. A. Stone—Bees will go no farther than they are compelled to. I think they only go to a distance because they find the nearer territory overworked.

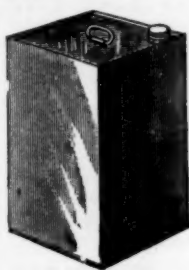
Dr. A. B. Mason—I don't know "how far bees will go from choice," but I know they will go 3 miles, profitably; but where "pasturage is unlimited" their "choice" might be to stay near home.

Emerson T. Abbott—I do not know. They generally go "from choice" let the distance be long or short. If you do not believe it, you just try once to make them go where they do not choose to go.

P. H. Elwood—I don't know, but I do not believe they fly a distance simply for the sake of exercise. With abundant nectar of suitable consistency I believe they would mostly alight within ½ mile from the hive.

R. L. Taylor—It depends upon the lay of the land, and whether the bloom opens successively so as to lead the bees on. Ordinarily they go only far enough to find good pasturage—i. e., flowers not much visited by other bees.

J. E. Pond—This is a somewhat difficult question to answer, but from my own observation and reading, I should judge, under the circumstances stated, that bees will go less than one mile. I



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A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

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### Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

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DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

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**HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.**

25A4t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover.....	.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white).....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
White Clover.....	.90	1.60	3.75	7.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.  
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

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If you contemplate buying either three or five band Italian Queens, simply write for my pamphlet. If you need some of the best now, send 75 cts. for one, \$4.00 for six, or \$7.50 per doz.—and full instructions for introducing, as well as the best methods known for securing good cells will be sent free.

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APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

have known them to go over 3 miles, but in this case there was nothing for them nearer. It is said they will go as far as 6 miles or more, but of this I have no actual knowledge.

C. H. Dibbern—If pasturage was very abundant it is not likely that many bees would go over a mile or so. They would probably increase the distance as forage became scarcer. From choice they would not go over half a mile—from necessity 3 miles or more.

## General Items.

### Alsike a Great Honey-Plant.

Bees here are doing well at present. I had a field of Alsike clover this season, and I think it is the best honey-plant I ever saw. Bees just swarmed on it. Sweet clover has just commenced to bloom, and I am anxious to see the bees go after it. We also have white clover in abundance.

M. V. TOOMBS.

Harrison Co., Mo., June 26.

### Half a Crop Expected.

The weather has been against us, but we have had abundant rains of late, and now the white clover will last well into July, giving us at least a half crop of white clover honey. I now have 35 colonies from 19 in the spring. The quality of the honey so far is as fine as I ever saw.

W. J. CULLINAN.

Adams Co., Ill., June 28.

### Prospects Not Bright.

The prospects for a good honey crop are not very bright at present. Up to a month ago they were never better, but then it turned warm and dry—sometimes 86° in the shade the first part of June, but the last week it has been raining more or less, and the bees are bringing in honey now, but it comes very slowly. We are right in the middle of the clover honey harvest now.

HANS CHRISTENSEN.

Skagit Co., Wash., June 25.

### Iowa Getting Back Again.

I am happy to say that Iowa is getting back to good old times in the honey and bee business. I do not believe we ever before saw such a crop of white clover as we are having this year. It does seem good to again see our pastures and roadsides covered with this best-of-all plant for good honey. And I tell you our busy bees are making good time when the sun shines. Colonies bred up well during the early spring—in fact, almost all were in first-class condition in early spring, for the fall of 1896 was good for breeding and fall storage. In preparing my own for winter the last of October, I found a number that yet had a quantity of capt brood, which showed that we had a fine lot of young bees to take care of things in the early spring of 1897. I see from my strong colonies they made it count, altho we had a cold, backward, late spring. This is good evidence that good, late fall breeding is a grand thing for the coming year. I think all should see to it that we have plenty of breeding in our colonies during the last half of August and the most of

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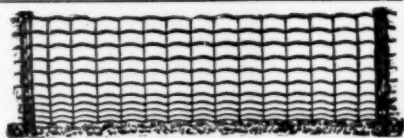
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## READERS

Of this Journal who write to any of our advertisers, either in ordering, or asking about the Goods offered, will please state that they saw the Advertisement in this paper.

September, and if October is included, so much the better.

I have seen the good and bad effects of breeding, as above stated, at different times. Sometimes for want of honey in the fields, and sometimes because of too much, and the brood-chamber was crowded with honey to the exclusion of brood, honey being stored in the brood-comb as hatch out. The extractor is then a good thing. **J. W. SANDERS.**

Marshall Co., Iowa, July 1.

## Interested in Bee-Keeping.

I am keeping bees in a small way, having now 20 colonies from a start of 2 a few years ago; and as I am in the fruit business I expect the bees to be useful to me. I used to be afraid of them, and get into trouble when I went near them, but I am learning better, and can get along with them better now. I have no ambition to become a bee-man, but I may just as well start right on account of my two sons, who may finally take up my work. One graduated from the University of Illinois, and may become interested in them. The other son also was there two winters, but yet they take an interest in farm work and fruit. **L. N. BEAL.**

Jefferson Co., Ill., June 25.

## Bees Doing Well.

My bees are doing well. I had 8 strong colonies in the spring, and now I have 22—10 swarms in May and 4 in June. I had a swarm May 11 at 10:30 a.m., which I put into a 10-frame hive with a super of 24 sections on top. May 17 I took the super off, full of the nicest white clover honey that any one ever saw; and June 4 I had one of the largest swarms I ever saw from that same hive. This beat anything that has happened to me since I first commenced, some 14 years ago. **GEO. C. ELLIS.**

Warwick Co., Va., June 30.

## Working Nicely in Supers.

It has been very cold and rainy here, but it has turned off warm and white clover is just coming in. The blossoms are larger than usual. Raspberry and blackberry are just coming also, and bees are working nicely in the supers and swarming slowly; but when a swarm does come out it is a whopper—as large as the outside of a 10-frame hive; but they get in some way. I had one come out and hang in a cluster all night, and we had a thunder shower during the night, but they staid there waiting for me in the morning. It happened to be my birthday, so I had a birthday present—so my wife calls it.

**C. G. ASCHA.**

Berkshire Co., Mass., June 23.

## Utah's Pioneer Jubilee—July 20-25.

This is Utah's jubilee year, and the dream of the pioneer has been fully realized. The great American Desert, where 50 years ago the red man roamed with the buffalo, the bear, deer, and the wolf, now teems with civilization, with beautiful towns and cities—where 50 years ago scarcely anything grew but wild sage, salt grass, and grease wood. But the desert has been made to blossom as the rose, and instead of the cricket and the grasshopper, which sometimes

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Write for Catalog and Price-List, with Samples of Foundation and Sections.

**GUS DITTMER,**  
AUGUSTA, WIS.

devoured nearly everything, there is an abundance of the good things of the earth. This was one of the few spots where there was no honey-bees until they were imported 1,000 miles overland by those hardy pioneers.

Utah will grandly celebrate her pioneer year. It is said that President McKinley and many others will be here. We send you greeting—a pressing invitation to come and see us, and we wish to extend this invitation to bee-keepers from any part of the world. We will try to make it pleasant and agreeable for all that may favor us with their presence. There will be an extra session of the bee-keepers on July 23, in Salt Lake City. While in some parts there was considerable winter loss, as a rule the yield of honey is excellent at present, and the bees are in good condition.

E. S. LOVESY.

J. B. FAGE.

Salt Lake Co., Utah, June 26.

#### Too Much Rain in June.

Bees are doing well at present, but it has been so rainy through most of June that they have done very little until now.

F. L. MURRAY.

Lafayette Co., Wis., June 30.

#### Honey Finest Ever Seen.

Judging from present indications this will be a splendid honey season in this section. I have taken off quite a lot of honey, and it is all of the finest quality ever seen.

GEO. BISCHOFF.


Des Moines Co., Iowa, June 30.

#### Backward Season.

My hives are brimful of bees, and in splendid condition. But on account of so much cold, rainy weather this spring, they have not been able to store any surplus honey yet. If we don't have some dry weather soon, I fear that our "name is Dennis" for this season.

C. S. FRENCH.

Todd Co., Minn., June 29.



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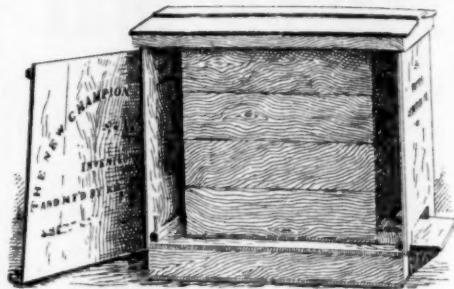
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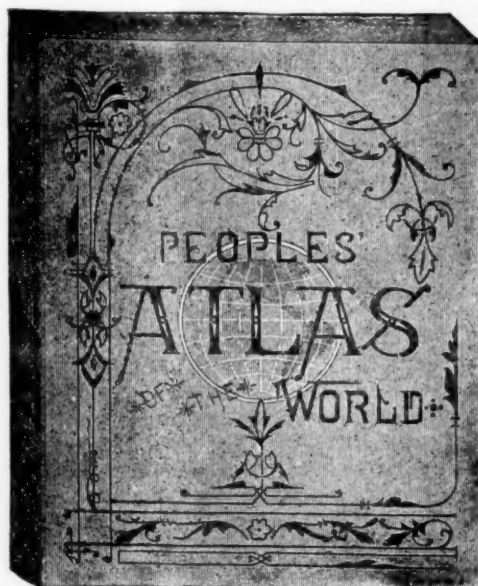
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# HONEY and BEESWAX

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

**Chicago, Ill., June 14.**—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 5@7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 26@27c. Not any new comb honey in market. Extracted very slow of sale.

**Philadelphia, Pa., June 14.**—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber 4@5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c. New honey has commenced to arrive. Very little call at present. To-day is very dull. Prospects are for very low prices. Biggest honey crop in 10 years.

**Milwaukee, Wis., June 14.**—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 8@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

The stock of honey is working down to a small supply; especially for anything fancy. It is encouraging to apiarists to find that the more carefully and nicely honey is prepared, and the better the quality sent to his market, the more readily it will sell, and good returns follow. And new choice quality comb will sell, while the common is very hard to move at any price. We think the old stock will all be disposed of before any new crop is ready for market.

**Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.**—Fancy white, 10@11c.; No. 1 white, 8@9c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; No. 1 amber, 6@7c. fancy dark, 6@7c.; No. 1 dark, 5@6c. Extracted, white, 5@5½c.; amber, 4½@5c. Beeswax, 20@25c. No demand now, and we can't move any kind without pushing and cutting, but we can sell at some prices.

**Kansas City, Mo., June 14.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5@5½c.; amber, 4@4½c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25@30c. Very little old comb honey in market. No new in yet. There is considerable extracted on hand.

**Boston, Mass., June 14.**—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7c.; amber, 5@6c.

The demand for honey is light, but that is to be expected at this time of the year. Supply is also light.

**Cleveland, Ohio, June 14.**—Fancy white, 12½@13c.; No. 1 white, 11c.; fancy amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7c.

Honey is moving very slow. We believe, however, as soon as the new crop comes in it will move much better.

**Detroit, Mich., June 14.**—Fancy white, 10@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 8@9c.; No. 1 amber, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25-26c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22.**—Comb, 8-13c. Extracted, 3½-6c. Beeswax—demand fair at 22-25c for good to choice yellow.

Demand for comb honey is slow. Considerable of the new crop of extracted has been arriving the last two or three weeks and finds a pretty ready sale.

**New York, N. Y., June 14.**—Comb honey is all cleaned up now, and there is no more demand for any; could sell some nice white comb at from 10@11c., but would not advise shipping of any more buckwheat. New crop extracted is arriving quite freely from the South, and finds fairly good sale at from 50@52c. per gallon for average common grade, and 55@60c. per gallon for better grades. Expect to have new crop California here within the next two weeks or sooner. Beeswax steady at 26@27c.

**Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.**—Fancy white, 12@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 24@27c.

Demand for extracted honey is nominal, but at fair prices. Comb very slow on account of warm weather.

**San Francisco, Calif., June 9.**—White comb, 9-10c.; amber, 5-7c. Extracted, white, 4½-5½c.; light amber, 4-4½c.; amber, 3½c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax fair to choice, 25-27c.

New-crop honey has been coming forward quite freely, mostly extracted, with demand

slow at full current figures, and mainly for local use. Some inquiry is being made on foreign account, but shippers' ideas of values, so far as export this season, are at a low range, and under any prices which have yet been acceptable to producers. This year's product, owing to its generally fine quality, should prove very desirable to European dealers, and it is hoped they will see their way clear to bid figures which will allow at least a fair remuneration to apiarists.

## List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

### Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Str. et.

### New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGLKEN.  
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

### Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

### Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

### Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

### St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

### Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

### Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

### Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE., 57 Chatham Street.

### Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

### Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POUJER, 161 Massachusetts Ave.

### Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. MCCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

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